

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, July 1.—Silver 65c; lead, \$6.90; spelter, \$11.62; copper, \$22.50, \$27.50@29.00.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1916.

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TWENTY- EIGHT PAGES

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British Gain Great Victory Sweep German Trenches

COMBINED FRENCH AND BRITISH ATTACK MOST FURIOUS OF WAR

British Bring Up Battery After Battery of Big Guns and Distribute Them Along Twenty-mile Front—Violent Offensive With Immense Number of Men Advances Rapidly—Towns Destroyed and Positions Taken by Overwhelming Power of Guns and Swarms of Infantry—Eight Hundred Thousand Germans Facing British Front—French Steadily Holding Line.

British Headquarters in France, July 1.—Reports received from the front up to 12:30 o'clock, five hours after the combined French and British offensive was launched, showed that the allies had captured the towns of La Boisselle, Serre, and Montauban and Curieu and Faviere woods. The main first line trenches over the entire front under attack are reported to have been stormed and at various points the fighting has reached the main second line.

These reports show that the French and British at the points of their furthest advances have broken through a distance of more than five miles beyond the first German trenches. Montauban is five and a half miles east of the old British front and Curieu wood is six miles east-southeast of Albert.

Intense Struggle Underway.
The British have endeavored to surround Thiepval and at other points an intense struggle is under way for towns and villages. Reports from the front indicate that the important German position at Fricourt may be cut off.

At this hour the British are making good progress behind the front lines in German-held territory. Serre and Montauban, which the British have captured, are important tactical points. Serre is southeast of Hebuterne and Montauban is northeast of Bray. The British are fighting for the villages of Mametz and Contalmaison, portions of which they hold.

British Fighting Gallantly.
The British are endeavoring to surround and have taken many prisoners in the front lines.

The French, advancing on the British right, are moving with great steadiness. After the assault, they very quickly covered a distance of two kilometers, beyond the German second line. Thus far the day has gone well for France and England.

Under a pall of shell smoke with the unbroken roar of artillery, the struggle on the longest line of offensive yet undertaken on the western front, which began at 7:30 o'clock this morning, is continued at this hour.

From a hill the Associated Press correspondent watched the beginning of the battle.

Immense Numbers in Attack.
Notwithstanding the fact that troops have been moved to the front in immense numbers for the attack, there are still remaining billets in the rear which apparently are unnecessary in working out the present plans.

With deliberate and methodical precision, the gathering of human and mechanical material proceeded. The whole line was included in the preliminary bombardment for the purpose of deceiving the Germans as to the point of attack.

Infantry Swarms Trenches.
Overwhelming as was the power of the guns, the significant spectacle was detachments of infantry, in field fighting equipment, moving forward until finally the dugouts were hives of khaki about to swarm forth for battle. Each of the officers had maps and directions in detail of the part his unit was to play in the complicated scheme of attack. The men had sewed in their uniforms insignia of different units.

As the battalions moved they sang the tunes they used to sing on the drill grounds at home.

Simultaneously with the launching of the British offensive French infantry advanced to the attack. This movement of French troops was inaugurated over a section of the French line adjoining the junction point with the British front.

Bombardment of Unprecedented Fury.
The artillery bombardment of the last few days was concentrated this morning with a degree of fury and a number of guns which were unprecedented in the region of Albert and the Somme with the French co-operation to the south.

At 7:30 o'clock, through clouds of smoke and dust which hung over the whole field as far as the eye could see, the infantry sprang from the trenches

writing of the British artillery and raiding successes, warned the public that an advance must be made by infantry and not by artillery and that the British army could not expect to come out of the engagement scatheless. First accounts of the battle, however, state that the British casualties were not heavy.

The news spread throughout London like wildfire. There was a frantic rush to obtain special editions of the evening newspapers.

British Fight Continues.
London, July 1, 7:46 a. m.—"An attack was launched north of the river Somme at 7:30 o'clock in conjunction with the French," says an official announcement given out here today. "British troops have broken into the German forward system of defense on a front of sixteen miles."

"The fighting is continuing. The French attack on our immediate right is proceeding equally satisfactorily. "On the remainder of the British front raiding parties again succeeded in penetrating the enemy's defenses at many points, inflicting loss on the enemy and taking some prisoners."

The war office announced that the necessary passenger traffic between Great Britain and the continent would be regulated closely and reduced as far as possible. Only those having serious reasons are permitted to travel.

Facing 800,000 Germans.
The number of Germans opposing the British front and in reserve behind the lines was estimated a month ago at 800,000.

The sector of the German front on which the British have assumed the offensive forms a considerable bulge in the British line. The southern end rests on the Somme. It is a broad rolling country, over which the British are pushing, altogether different from the flat marshy and bleak aspect of Flanders. Its rounded chalk hills are densely wooded.

At many points on this sector of the British front it is possible to see the trenches of the Germans winding about the opposite slopes.

A military expert writing on the offensive says: "It is safe to say the Germans never expected a great attack in this country. We may hope, therefore, for a reduction of the salient there and the securing of better strategic positions. Far more important than that, it is certain this attack will be very destructive to the morale of the German troops."

Five-Day Bombardment.
The tremendous offensive which has been launched by the British army on the German front is the culmination of a five-day bombardment which, in the amount of ammunition expended and in the territory involved, exceeds anything of the kind that has been previously known in the world war.

2,000,000 Men Ready.
For some weeks reports have been current in England and France that the "big push" of the British was about to commence. It was stated that England had 2,000,000 men fully equipped and trained in preparation for the supreme effort to break the German lines. More than 1,000,000 shells are declared to have been fired daily in the preliminary bombardment which extended over a front 90 miles in length.

The allies are now on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of the great successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukovina which have resulted in completely driving the Austrians from Bukovina and are still continuing. On the Italian front the central powers have also met with severe reverses and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defense also of the Trepno. The defense also of the Trepno.

The French on the British right co-operated in the attack. When the last dispatches thus far received left British headquarters the fighting was still progressing and further successes, it was said, were being recorded.

The front selected for the British offensive was decided upon many weeks ago and the bombardment of the rest of the line, as well as the frequent raids which procured for British headquarters important information as to the disposition of the German line, was designed to keep the German generals uncertain as to the point at which they would be called upon to meet the brunt of the attack.

This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that the intention of an army to undertake an offensive has been so well advertised. A week ago when the German attacks against Verdun began to make further headway and it was feared the army of the crown prince was getting within a distance of Verdun which was dangerous for the allies, the British guns began to speak. Since then, except for the hours when British infantry were raiding German trenches, a continual bombardment has been maintained.

Immense Batteries Take Turn.
Batteries, which now are innumerable, took turns at smashing the German defenses, destroying communication trenches and blowing up ammunition depots. New trench mortars, particularly destructive, tore away wire entanglements, broke down barbed wire and generally opened the way for the advance of the British.

Big guns of 15 inches and other large caliber prevented the Germans from bringing up supports, wrecking everything within range.

Two Towns Destroyed.
The artillery fire was particularly intense on a stretch of the front north of the Somme and earlier dispatches told of the destruction of the towns of Thiepval and Beaumont, where the Germans had concentrated ammunition. Early this morning more guns were brought into action on this two-mile sector and for an hour and a half the Germans were subjected to a bombardment which is described as the fiercest experienced in this war of heavy artillery.

This morning the correspondents at the front for British newspapers, while

San Antonio, Texas, July 1.—General Funston reserved comment today on the charges of bad faith made against him by Carranza's minister of foreign affairs, and concentrated his attention on the silent marshaling of his growing army along the border line. Earlier reports from General Pershing in Mexico and from headquarters commanders along the Rio Grande and the western lines reflected the preparations being made by the Mexican war department for a break with the American army.

Troops are nearing the border today from the north east and west.

FROM SALT LAKE.
The Right Reverend and Mrs. Paul Jones of Salt Lake City motored to Ogden this morning and are spending the day with Reverend and Mrs. W. W. Fleetwood at their summer home, "Willalysse."

RETURN FROM FISHING TRIP.
Messrs. Tom Stagg, Bert Carter, M. Malone, H. McPhetria, Frank G. Dodge and son Harold, have returned from a fishing trip at Big Springs, Idaho.

VIOLENT BATTLE ON VERDUN LINE

Germans Make Four Attacks With Liquid Fire, Capturing Positions From French.

LOSE GROUND TAKEN

Fighting of Extreme Violence Throughout Night on Both Sides of the Meuse.

Paris, July 1, 12 noon. After four violent attacks with liquid fire the Germans succeeded in capturing the positions east of Hill 304 which were taken by the French yesterday. The French made a counter attack and recaptured the position, according to an official statement issued by the war office today.

After several furious assaults the Germans succeeded in penetrating the works around Thiaumont which were captured by the French yesterday, according to the official statement.

The approaches to Thiaumont are still in the hands of the French. On the west of the Meuse, fighting of great violence lasted throughout the night in the neighborhood of the Esnes-Avoourt road. The Germans attacked heavily both east and west of Hill 304, but most of their attacks were repulsed. Nancy was bombarded by German long range guns.

The text of the statement says: "On both banks of the Meuse the enemy delivered violent offensive actions. Last evening and during the night on the left bank in the entire region east and west of Hill 304 the fighting was particularly intense. The Germans launched no less than four attacks upon different sectors. The first attack accompanied by jets of liquid fire upon our positions between Hill 304 and the Esnes-Haucourt road was repulsed with sanguinary losses for the enemy."

"The second attack delivered with hand grenades west of the Esnes-Haucourt road met with the same fate. Powerful Infantry Action.

"During the night east of Hill 304 a powerful German infantry action had succeeded in capturing a fortified work which had been taken by us yesterday together with some trenches on the slopes east of Hill 304 but our counter attacks, immediately launched, restored the work to us entirely and the lost terrain."

"Finally this morning we repulsed with success a German attack which attempted to reach the redoubt of Avoourt and we inflicted severe losses for the enemy."

Germans Penetrate Redoubt.
"On the right bank the combats in progress yesterday in the Thiaumont sector continued fiercely for possession of the works of that name. After a series of furious assaults, preceded by bombardments, the Germans again succeeded in penetrating the redoubt which was completely wrecked, but we established ourselves in the immediate approaches."

"Heavy artillery activity continued in the regions of the Fumin and Chenols woods and Lauffe."

"In Lorraine two small German attacks upon our positions in the forest of Parroy were completely checked."

"This morning a long range enemy gun fired several shells of great caliber in the direction of Nancy."

Russians Capture Kolomea.
London, July 1, 2:09 a. m.—The announcement that the Russians had captured Kolomea, Galicia, reached here early today a laconic special communication from Petrograd. This communication merely said:

"We have taken Kolomea, the most important railway center in the Bukovina region."

Rome, July 1, via Paris, 1:06 p. m.—An official communication was issued today, and says:

"Italian aeroplanes and seaplanes, reconnoitering in the Gulf of Trieste Tuesday, were attacked by coast batteries and two groups of enemy seaplanes. The latter were put to flight. The Italian units returned undamaged."

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AMERICAN TROOPS BREAKING CAMP ON MEXICAN PLAIN



This view of one of the American camps in Mexico shows the soldiers packing up equipment, taking down tents and loading transports. All is apparently bustle and confusion, but within a comparatively short time the site is cleared, wagons ready, and the troops lined up ready for the command to march.

Commissioners Meet Monday Night On Defense Fund

The City fathers will hold a meeting Monday night to decide on some course of action to provide a fund for families of the National Guard. The mayor and commissioners are heartily in favor of the plan to aid, but have not decided just what course to follow. They seem to think that funds should be raised in a sort of an official manner. The Standard does not care how the funds are raised just so enough dollars come in to protect from want the families of our guardsmen.

We ask no glory for this work, nor do we want any credit for the fund. The little we give—\$600—is only what we feel obligated and what we are proud to do for such a worthy cause.

Several business men have offered various amounts, but pending the action of the city commissioners Monday evening, we hesitate to go further in this matter.

If the commissioners do not formulate a plan Monday night, the Standard will carry through the raising of a fund by resorting to personal subscriptions.

GERMANS ARE WITHOUT FOOD

Heavy British Fire Destroys Communicating Trenches and Cuts Off Food Supply.

CUT ENTANGLEMENTS

Battery After Battery of Large Caliber Guns Arrive From England—Country Becomes an Inferno.

British Headquarters in France, June 29, via London, June 30, 11:20 p. m.—Through raids, covered by a continuous bombardment the British this week have taken prisoners by whom they have identified every German battalion opposite their lines. Some of the prisoners say that the British fire has been so heavy that it has destroyed the communicating trenches and that the Germans have been unable to bring up food to their front line for days.

There has been no cessation in the British bombardment along the whole line from the Ypres salient to the Somme in the last 24 hours. The weather continues overcast with now and then rain squalls. Wherever the correspondent has gone along the line, the British have appeared to be firing two shells to the Germans one. At some points, in the face of the British concentration, the German guns have seemed strangely silent, as if awaiting events.

Front Alive With Fire.
British Headquarters in France, June 29, via London, June 30, 10:40 p. m.—This week the British front from Ypres salient to the Somme is

Mexicans Assume Belligerent Attitude and Continue Elaborate Preparations for War—Negotiations at Standstill—Wilson Forced to Wait Until Wednesday to Place Situation Before Congress—Preparations for Probable Hostilities Being Rushed by War Department.

Washington, July 1.—Unless General Carranza's reply to the last American note arrives today and is as definite as private advices from Mexico City have indicated, it is considered probable President Wilson will have to wait at least until next week before placing the Mexican situation before Congress—Preparations for probable hostilities being rushed by War Department.

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It was plain that administration officials were impatient at the failure to receive word of when the Mexican note might be expected, since the demand for a prompt reply went to Mexico City last Sunday.

Strong assurances may be given in the Mexican reply, it is believed by officials here, of the de facto government's ability to protect the border against further raids. The Mexican embassy stated fifty thousand troops would be available for this purpose if the American force is withdrawn.

Awaiting Carranza's Reply.
Developments in the Mexican crisis were at a standstill while the United States government awaited impatiently Carranza's reply.

Messages received at the state department from Special Agent Rodgers, so far, has been unable to forecast the action of General Carranza and the only intimation reaching here has been through diplomatic and private dispatches. These have indicated that the de facto government was preparing to stand by its attitude of hostility toward United States troops across the border.

Upon his return from New York President Wilson went over all the advices at hand but learned virtually nothing he did not know when he left yesterday. After today, if it should become necessary for him to address Congress, he would wait until Wednesday as both houses arranged to adjourn over the Fourth of July.

Reports to the war department during the day continued to show satisfactory progress in the military preparations for any eventualities on or across the border.

Demand Restoration of Property.
A request to the Carranza government to restore American property seized by the Mexican local authorities in several states, were reported to the state department by Special Agent Rodgers today. He said some of the gold and silver bullion recently taken from Americans at Manzanillo had been returned and that Coahuila authorities were restoring many stolen horses and cattle.

Mr. Rodgers reported the publication in the Mexican City papers of the American note of June 20 with a memorandum on and criticizing it by Foreign Minister Aguilar. As the memorandum had been published in the American papers, Mr. Rodgers did not forward it.

Marriage License.—George M. Brill of Sioux City, Iowa, and Edith J. Beck of Twin Falls, Idaho.